NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sale—Jas. Bermingham.
Auction Sale—I. B. Tackaberry.
Wanted—Lieut. Col. Powell.
Change of Time—Thomas Reynolds.
Notice—W. Cowan.
Prairie Hens and Quail—George Nicholson.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

THE Honble. Messrs. LANGEVIN, C.B., and AIKENS were sworn in yesterday—Mr. LANGEVIN as Commissioner of Public Works and Mr. AIKENS as Secretary of State.

It is stated that the Hudson's Bay Agent at Montreal—D. A. SMITH, Esq.,—has been ordered by the Company, by cable telegram, to go to Fort Garry to help Governor McTAVISH in managing matters there, in consequence of the very serious illness of the latter.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER arrived here yesterday. He leaves town to-day *en route* for Red River.

DOUBTLESSLY the Rev. Mr. BEECHER of New York is a man of much more than ordinary ability. He is at all events a preacher of note and one, who, hitherto, has exercised very considerable moral power. It is, however, more than questionable, in both a moral and religious point of view, his recent act of joining together in holy matrimony a mistress and her paramour, the former at the same time being, for aught that he either knew to the contrary or apparently cared, a wife and mother. Whatever the act of the Rev. Mr. BEECHER may be considered the consequences have been terrible. A married lady, whom the reverend gentleman knew to be such, applies to be married again, and Mr. BEECHER, only being informed that Mrs. McFARLAND has been divorced from her husband, married her to a Mr. RICHARDSON, privately, at the Astor House Hotel. It never occurred to that reverend gentleman that there could be anything wrong in binding together by a religious ceremony, which, except in the United States, is not easily thrust aside, a woman who was a wife, or very recently had been so, to a man who had been sinfully her lover. Mr. BEECHER, satisfied that Mrs. McFARLAND had been legally divorced, walks quietly to the Astor House and converts her in a few minutes into Mrs. RICHARDSON, pockets his fee, makes his bow, and walks, or rides, home again.

The New York *World* considers that Mr. BEECHER treats his functions very loosely, and most people will agree with the *World* in its opinion, if Mr. BEECHER has been in the habit of tying the nuptial knot in such a fashion and under similar circumstances. Perhaps he did it for the best. It may be that he really believed that Mrs. McFARLAND, the divorced adulteress, would be a more respectable member of society as Mrs. RICHARDSON, and never dreamed that, on account of the misbehaviour of a worthless woman, a wronged husband would add to his own injuries the fearful crime of assassination. Nevertheless, such has been the result of this hastily performed marriage by one of the most notable clergymen of New York.

There is certainly room for wonder, for regret, and almost for pity here—pity, not for the victim, nor the woman, nor for McFARLAND, but for the eloquent and saintly HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Not a few there are among even well informed people, who have hoped, and hoping, have believed, that a renewal of the treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and this Dominion was within the bounds of probability. Some have gone so far indeed as to assert that reciprocal trade with the United States is so necessary to Canada that her very existence depends upon it, and have indulged themselves in some extraordinary freaks to prevent that being obtained, which they still allege is necessary. A gentleman in Montreal rejoicing in christian and surnames similar to those of his Excellency the Governor General of the Dominion, has made himself at once ridiculous and conspicuous in his efforts to defeat a measure of free trade intercourse which would result only in a greater degree if his pet scheme of annexation to the United States, with all the inconveniences of debt and taxation, which it would bring, were substituted for a confederation and consolidation of the British North American Provinces. It would be very absurd, however, to suppose that the limited individual influence and abortive mental capacity which the Hon. JOHN YOUNG, of Montreal, possesses had in any measure brought about what is stated in the first message of President GRANT to Congress—an unfavorable consideration of the question of renewing a treaty for reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces on this continent. It is enough to know that the administration of the neighbouring Republic is opposed to the scheme because the advantages of such a treaty would be "wholly in favour of the British producer, except a few engaged in the trade between the two sections." The better position of our merchants and manufacturers and cultivators, and artisans, than that of the like classes in the United States, President GRANT very frankly gives as the chief objection to "Reciprocity." Without equality there can be no reciprocity, but only an approach to it, and the dweller in the United States is not on an equal footing as regards agricultural production, or manufactures, with the inhabitant of the Dominion. There is no secret made of the fact. The United States of America, blessed with peace at home, and without entangling alliances abroad, with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, and an area equal to the abundant support of 500,000,000 of people, and abounding in every variety of useful minerals, in quantities sufficient to supply the world for generations, with exuberant crops and a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of the earth's riches, and suited to the requirements, habits, and tastes of every living thing—phew! we pause for breath—with a population of 40,000,000 all speaking one language—unlike Canada which has two—and all free people, having the freedom of the pulpit, the press, and the school! cannot compete successfully with our new Dominion. "No citizen," President GRANT tells us, "would be benefited by Reciprocity." "Our internal taxation would prove a protection to the British producer, almost equal to the protection which our manufacturers now receive from the tariff." Now, could anything possibly be more complimentary to Canada than President GRANT's reasons for the refusal of Reciprocity? The comparative freedom from taxation, which Canada admits of, places our manufacturers, traders, and farmers on a superior footing to the same classes in the United States where all are free, blessed with peace, and high bank discounts, shinplasters, an irredeemable currency, and an overwhelming public debt! This admission is something, coming from so high a quarter, and it is especially worthy of the consideration of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, merchant in the city of Montreal.

Perhaps, the Government of this country may hereafter have something to say with regard to the expediency of renewing the licenses of American fishermen to fish in our waters, abounding, as they do, in seals and salmon, whales, codfish, and herring, enough to satisfy the "habits, tastes, and requirements" of "EVERY LIVING THING."

MR. POPHAM, Barrister-at-law, in Montreal and for some time, (if we mistake not) not unfavorably known to newspaper fame, has collated, compiled, put together, arranged, and reduced to a readable and intelligible condition "The Insolvent Act of 1869," with notes and decisions of the Courts of Ontario, and Quebec, together with the rules of practice and the tariff of fees for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and Messrs. DAWSON BROTHERS, the wellknown Montreal publishers, have sent forth in book form Mr. POPHAM's valuable labours. Of this most necessary and useful publication, a copy of which we have received from the publishers, the Montreal *Herald* thus favourably speaks, and we unhesitatingly endorse every word, which our contemporary utters. The book is useful, was needed, and will be appreciated:

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.—The Confederation of the Provinces rendering it necessary to regulate proceedings in Bankruptcy, and to amend the Act of 1864 so as to make it applicable to the whole Dominion, a new Act was passed last session of Parliament, which contains some important changes and modifications on the Act of 1864. Some confusion has, therefore, arisen in practice, and it was felt to be of importance to have the existing Act published in a handy form, together with decisions bearing upon the questions that had arisen under the old Act, or under the provisions of the French and English law from which many of the changes in the existing law have been drawn. Messrs. Dawson Brothers have just published a work which seems to meet the requirements of the public, and which will be of service not only to lawyers, whose special duty it is to study thoroughly the laws, but also to merchants and others who require to be acquainted with the rules of an act, ignorance of which may, at times, expose them to inconvenience and trouble. Mr. John Popham, Barrister, who has undertaken the preparation of the volume, appears to have done his work carefully and well, and has evidently spared no pains to make the new insolvent Law easily understood, the illustrations being drawn from decisions in the countries from the laws of which the different clauses have been taken. Upper and Lower Canada decisions under the law of 1864, those of the English Courts on the clauses borrowed from England are quoted; and in those taken from the "Code de Commerce," of France, which contains rules at variance with the Bankrupt law of England, the differences are pointed out, the original authorities being cited, together with the interpretation of the French Courts, a very important part of the commentary. A complete table of the cases cited is given, and a full index, besides rules for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and a tariff of fees for Ontario and Quebec.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The *Globe* says there can be but little doubt that the insurrection at the Red River will soon have exhausted itself, if it has not already terminated in the disbanding of the disaffected half-breeds, and the entry of Mr. Macdonald upon his duties as Governor. Should our anticipations be realized, it will remain for the new Governor to devote himself to the work of conciliating all classes of the singular community he is called to preside over, and by tact, temper, and judgment redeem any mistakes or blunders that may for the moment have interrupted the peaceful consolidation of the Dominion in the Northwest.

The *Telegraph* says that so far about seventy bills have been introduced during the present session of the Legislature. Some of them have been disposed of either by the House or by Committees; but the greater portion of them have yet to be taken under consideration. As it is probable that other bills will be introduced, it is clear that the House will have quite as much as it can do to get through with the work before Christmas. Should the session last beyond that time, or should any of the bills be hurried through the House in too hasty a manner, the Opposition, and not the Government, will be to blame.

The London *Spectator* furnishes us with an outline of the principal features of the forthcoming Irish Land Tenure Bill to be introduced by Mr. Gladstone's administration. It is reported that it will establish as a principle that the tenant has a right to free compensation for improvements, and that no landlord can evict without the intervention of a tribunal. Land Courts of Arbitration are to be established, to which a tenant on receiving notice from his landlord may appeal, and to whom the Court will give compensation where it is due, or a lease if it be deserved. It is the design in establishing this Land Court to make it step between the landlord and the tenant, and so prevent the "extreme cases" which have brought discredit upon the landlord class and system in Ireland.

The *Leader* says we may regard Grant's administration as hostile to the restoration of anything like the former relations between the two countries, although "some arrangements" for the future regulation of trade, he tells us, "may be desirable." This settles the question of a renewal of the treaty for the next four years at any rate. We cannot say we are disappointed or grieved at the policy Mr. Grant and his cabinet have seen fit to adopt. If the American people are satisfied, we have no great reason to complain. We are convinced, as we have all along maintained, that they suffer more by the want of a treaty than Canadians; and we can afford to wait till this truth becomes patent to their understanding. Treaty or no treaty Canada must continue to prosper, however little that prosperity may be relished by a government anxious to press us into relations which will never be accepted by the people of the Dominion. There are no other points in the message which call for particular comment at this time. We may fairly dismiss it with the remark that in its treatment of commercial affairs it is narrow and unenlightened; of internal politics, partial and vindictive; and of foreign affairs, intensely American—therefore selfish, boastful and distasteful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The department of Egyptian antiques in the British Museum has received, as gifts from the Prince of Wales, two ancient Egyptian coffins and mummies, which possess some interesting qualities.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Howitt, of Guelph, is dangerously ill.

Rankin is "Rip-Van-Winkling" Montreal.

The *Whig* says John Smith is in Kingston.

A Paris doctor proposes to bleach rum-blossomed noses by electricity.

David Dudley Field has done $132,000 worth of lawyer work for the Erie ring at the past year.

Miss Bettie Shy, of Sedalia, Mo., recently committed suicide because her lover took her sister to a party.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is trying the Swedish movement cure. The farther off that movement takes her, the better the people will like it.

The heirs of a deceased Baltimorean have made Memphis sick by claiming $2,000,000 worth of real estate in a vital part of the city.

J. Ross Browne says that it is a common practice among the Chinese to steal children and cut their eyes out, for medical purposes.

Her deposed Majesty Isabella is writing a novel of which herself is the heroine. If true to life, it will be rather of a sensational order.

A boy named Fare, living near Paisley, was killed by the falling of some boards, crushed down by weight of snow a few days ago.

James Boyd, accused of stealing $200 from the County Treasurer's Office, refuses to be tried summarily by the County Judge, and wants a jury of his peers!

Death has taken the starch out of T. Kingsford, who gained a great notoriety by having his name painted on boxes in red letters. His best bolt was corn-starch, and he was dear to every American shirt-bosom.

Robert Toombs is gaining a living by practising law in the Georgia courts; ex-Senator Iverson is keeping a wood yard at Macon; and Alexander H. Stephens is very ill at his home in Crawfordsville, of the same State.

Wm. Fitzsimmons, Esq., the member for "Our Riding," according to the Brockville *Canadian*, is in the continued enjoyment of good health, never having been absent from the meetings of the Ontario Legislature.

The New York *World* alleges that while in England *Tom Sayers* is spoken of, in the United States his opponent is called John C. Heenan, Esquire! and another prize fighter is respectfully alluded to as Mr. Coburn.

The *World* says it is the reckless and thoughtless disregard in practice of the virtues and decencies which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe have made themselves notorious by preaching of and writing about.

Even Mendelssohn is accused of plagiarism. The London *Orchestra* says: "The first tenor song in the 'Elijah' is a parody from a modern German; the 'Hammer song' is written upon Handel; and the 'Hear, O ye Israel,' is a close copy of Sebastian Bach."

Jas. Wilson, of Hamilton, in firing at a squirrel, accidentally shot Adam J. Byrd, who happened to be obscured from his view by some bushes. The result will not be serious. It was a mere mistake on the part of Wilson—instead of shooting a squirrel he struck A. J. Byrd.

The New York *Democrat* directs Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's attention to the conduct of her parson brother Henry Ward Beecher in the Richardson-McFarland affair as material for another story as scandalous and repulsive to public taste and public words as her trumped-up charges about Lord Byron.

RELIGIOUS.

The Œcumenical Council opened at Rome yesterday.

A council of religious free-thinkers was called to meet at Naples yesterday, in opposition to the Œcumenical Council.

FALSE HAIR.

There are four varieties of false hair, viz., the chignon or waterfall, wigs, curls or switches.

The chignon is made of a wire frame net work, stuffed with short hair and other material. It costs from one to thirty dollars, according to style and quality.

False curls are greatly in demand, either singly or in a mass. They are composed of real hair, artificially curled, and imitate nature to a wonderful degree of perfection. A single curl costs from six to twenty dollars. A good head of curly hair of the reigning hue costs about one hundred and fifty dollars.

Rolls or puffs are composed of horse hair, or short clipped human hair, rolled and compressed together, over which the rest of the hair is displayed. The cost of rolls or puffs varies from twenty-five to fifty cents a piece, and upward. Switches are composed of short hair plated together, or of a string of hair as long as the length of the longest threads of the human hair, and costs (full sets) from five to one hundred dollars, according to the thickness and depth.

Fashionable women are in the habit of shaving and clipping the little hair around the forehead, so as to give the hair in front a pointed appearance. The *poudre subtile*, for uprooting the superfluous hair, costs one dollar a bottle, white *noir pelouite*, with three pencils of various thicknesses for the eyebrows, can be procured for two dollars and a half. For the eyes, our New York belles use belladonna, to give the upper part of the face a languishing, half sentimental, half sensual look. To "get up" this same look costs two dollars and a half in money, and an hour in time. Sometimes this substance is dropped into the eye, when it has the effect to give to that organ an eager and expressive look.

ŒCUMENICAL.—The exact meaning of this word has recently become the subject of dispute. The general idea prevails that œcumenical simply signifies "general." The word, however, is derived from a Greek noun *oikoumene*, meaning the "inhabited world," which was used by the ancient Hellenes to designate their portion of the earth, as opposed to barbarian lands. Later it became the appellation of the Roman Empire, and persons who adhere to the primitive meanings of words, and will not admit secondary senses, contend that an Œcumenical Council cannot now be held. The first councils, it is contended, were meetings of the bishops of the Roman Empire, and their representatives. In the New Testament "oikoumene" is employed to denote the "Kingdom of Christ," and in this sense may be appropriately applied to a consultation of the entire household of faith.

The Annexation Petition from British Columbia, about which such a fuss was raised a few days ago, turns out to be even more insignificant than could have been supposed. The (Victoria) *Colonist*, in referring to it, says:—"We learn that a copy of this precious document was entrusted to General Ibric, a passenger on board the U. S. steamer *Newborn*, for delivery in person to the President of the United States. The memorial had less than forty signatures, principally those of foreigners. The chief agent in circulating the petition is a *naturalized* foreigner! What the British subjects ought to do, as a set off to this ridiculous farce, is to get up a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty to annex all the American territory north of Columbia River—our natural boundary." So much for the annexation movement in British Columbia.

APPOINTMENT.—It is a great pleasure to us to see the announcement in Ottawa telegrams of yesterday, that the vacancy in the Deputy-Postmastership of the Ottawa City Post Office, had been judiciously filled by the appointment of Mr. Charles Lett Stephens, of the Post Office, Kingston, to the post. While we regret the departure of Mr. Stephens, and the loss his efficient services will be to the office here, we congratulate the Postmaster of Ottawa on the estimable character of the assistant he is about to receive. Mr. Stephens, not only in Kingston, but throughout the department, is known as one of its thoroughly efficient officers, combining good business tact with strict attention, and urbanity and courtesy at all times. His promotion is a merited reward for faithful services, not, as claimed, on account of any political favor. Notwithstanding what the *Globe's* grovelling correspondent says, he has had a long, profitable experience in the department. The appointment is in all respects to be commended.—*British Whig.*

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, MONDAY, December 6.

PETITIONS.

From Board School Trustees, Renfrew, respecting the School Laws—Macdougall.

From John Walsh, Cavan, praying the separation of counties Northumberland and Durham be not allowed—Williams.

From Township Council Manvers, from Council Port Hope and Township Council Hope, praying for separation counties Northumberland and Durham—Williams.

TENURE BY MEMBERS.

Mr. BLAKE rose to move the following resolutions, which he said he intended to put separately:

"That the tenure, by members of this House of employments of profit in the gift of the Executive, whether such profit be or be not payable out of the public funds, will tend to subvert the independence of this House, and should be prohibited.

"That the participation of members of this House in contracts for supplies to Provincial Institutions, sustained and controlled through the Executive, will tend to subvert the independence of this House, and should be prohibited.

"That the selection of sites for Provincial Institutions, established by the Legislature, should be made solely in the public interest, and should not be to any extent dependent on favour, or on the political opinions prevalent in the locality; and that to make it so dependent will tend to impair public morality and to subvert the independence of this House."

He proceeded at some length in support of his resolutions, referring to the office of arbitrator, which had been conferred on some of the members of the House. If the resolutions carried he would found a Bill on them.

Attorney General MACDONALD said the hon. member desired to take from the Government power which they had by law of appointing to offices of the nature referred to.

Mr. SMITH (Leeds and Grenville) thought the hon. gentleman, notwithstanding his extraordinary efforts, would entirely fail to establish a parallel, or to make out a case, though it was more than probable that he is of quite the opposite opinion, and thought perhaps that he would succeed admirably in establishing the charge of undue influences. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, however, young men of his temperament and capacity are often sadly deceived by appearances when attempting to apply theoretical knowledge to the matter of fact incidents of human life. Honourable gentlemen will all recollect the story of the medical student who once heard his master lecture a patient for eating apples, and was greatly perplexed to know how the fact was discovered. On being told that it was from observing the peelings under the bed, he attempted to turn his knowledge to practical account, by charging a patient he was soon after sent to visit with having eaten a horse. I submit whether the circumstances of my appointment as arbitrator is worthy of the consideration which has been given to it by the hon. member's motion, and have no doubt you will decide that the whole course of the hon. gentleman in this matter is uncalled for and a lowering of the dignity of this House.

Hon. Mr. RICHARDS said that a law had been introduced last session, embodying the law of the old Province of Canada on the subject previous to Confederation. It was not alleged that the law had been in any way violated, yet it was sought to introduce another Bill into the House to amend it. The present law had in no way been found fault with when it formed a portion of the legislation of the old Province of Canada, and it would surely not be pretended that the Reformers of that day were more corrupt than at present, yet they did not then protest against it. The Solicitor Generalship a few years since was not a cabinet office, yet it was held by a member of the House. From the year 1848 to 1853, the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada was held by a member of the House. These offices were held by men of undoubted integrity, whose honour and honesty of purpose could not be gainsaid. At that time one of the most honest Governments the country had ever enjoyed, was in power. The motion was a pitiful and paltry piece of business aimed at two honourable members of the House.

Attorney-General MACDONALD moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. BLAKE rose to a point of order. As the honourable Attorney-general had spoken already, he could not speak again.

Attorney-General MACDONALD said he did not rise to speak, but merely to move a resolution.

Mr. BLAKE said it made no difference. He could not move a resolution after having once spoken.

Mr. GOW said the motion was one of principle, and not intended to apply personally, the mover having scrupulously refrained from making any personal application. The bestowal of offices and emoluments upon members of the House was a great lever for corruption in the hands of the Government.

Hon. M. C. CAMERON said the hon. gentleman who moved the resolution must have a very indifferent view of the character of the parties chosen to represent the people.

The question of whether the Hon. Attorney General's amendment was in order was discussed, Mr. Blake contending that according to Parliamentary rules no member having spoken could afterwards move an amendment even if he did not speak to it.

After some conversation on the subject, the Speaker ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. McDOUGALL thought the maintenance of the independence of the House most important, and the principles of the original resolutions correct.

Mr. McCALL (Norfolk) could not see the necessity of going outside the House for gentlemen to perform the offices for which hon. members had been appointed. He had heard complaints through the country about an hon. member being appointed to receive municipal money, which was equivalent to accepting Government money. He would vote for the original resolutions.

Mr RICHARDS—You had better enact that no members, brother or cousin, or any other relation, shall have anything to do from the Government.

Mr. LYON supported the hoist. He spoke of the case of the member for Leeds, and said he had been appointed by the Government, as an independent gentleman, to arbitrate between the county of Carleton and the city of Ottawa, both represented by supporters of the Government. The hon. gentleman had done his duty as an arbitrator with great fairness and impartiality. It was most absurd for the members of the Opposition to bring up a resolution, as they had now done. They could not prove that the Government had done anything wrong in the way of appointments. They could only refer therefore to future Governments. They were doing their best to get over themselves to the Government side, and they could only therefore be attempting to legislate for their own future restraint.

Mr. BLAKE summed up at some length. He said he did not refer to any action of the present Government under the law. He said that the principles laid down in his resolutions were correct, and should be adopted.

Mr. McKELLAR said that any person in receipt of any gift from the Government would naturally be anxious that that Government should remain in power. He would heartily support the resolutions, and he knew that the country would look at them in the proper light and judge the gentlemen opposite correctly if they negatived them.

Mr. LOUNT was also prepared to go to the country on his vote on this question, and he thought at the same time it was proper that the nature of this attack on two honourable members should be exposed. The motion asserts that the freedom of Members of Parliament should not be assailed, &c, and this resolution pressed to its utmost would go even further than the honourable member, the introducer, wished. If carried out as laid down members should get such little gifts as pen-knives, scissors, &c. The brothers sisters and cousins and wives of members should have nothing to do with members. (Great laughter.) He came to the deliberate conclusion that he would oppose the resolutions.

Mr. BAXTER spoke in favour of the resolutions.

The HOUSE then divided on the six month's hoist, which was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Barber, Beatty, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling (London), Carnegie, Cockburn, Code, Colquhoun, Corby, Craig (Glengarry), Craig (Russell), Currie, Grahame (York), Hays, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McCall, (Norfolk), Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott, (Grey), Secord, Smith, (Kent), Smith, (Leeds and Grenville), Strange, Tett, Wallis, Wigle, Wilson and Wood—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Fraser, Galbraith, Gow, McCall, (Norfolk), McKellar, McKim, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Perry, Sexton, Sinclair, Springer, Trow, Williams—21.

Mr. BLAKE then moved his second resolution, referred to Mr. Barber, the member for Halton, who had received the pay of the Government for blankets and paper, and who, he said, had been called upon by the Premier to vote for him on account of this patronage. It was to stop this sort of procedure that his motion was introduced. It was a disgrace to the House that such a scene should have occurred.

Mr. BARBER thought there had been a good deal of cry and no wool, (laughter). His firm had made no blankets for the Lunatic Asylum ever since it was in existence. The blankets had been furnished to the Bursar who had sent them a cheque for them. Why could not the gentlemen opposite meet the Government squarely upon issues before the House, instead of expressing abstract principles like those contained in the resolutions which they are bringing up night after night, (cheers).

Mr. PARDEE — The question was does this second resolution contain a solemn principle, and if so it should not be voted down, and he gave his influence to the motion.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—As the member for South Bruce has usually some object in his motion, they would do well to see what the object was. As the law now stood, no member could take contracts, and this was all that the resolutions asked for. Then what was the object? The hon. gentleman said himself it was a cry to go to the country with. The discussion of his questions was a waste of time, as they all ended one way. (Cries from the Opposition "not all.") And he would move that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the following words inserted:—"That in the opinion of the House the independence of the House and the public interest was sufficiently secured by the Act to secure the independence of the Legislative Assembly."

Mr. BLAKE—My hon. friend says that the law already covers the case; but he did not believe so, and it was for that reason he brought in the resolution. He could not see why his own friends objected to the resolution.

Mr. CUMBERLAND said he hoped no limit would be set to the actions of hon. gentlemen outside of the House. With regard to the resolution before them, he doubted if the members could be so easily drawn aside from their honesty and duty, and he thought that the resolutions should be voted against.

The House divided on the question, and the amendment was carried by the following vote:—

NAYS—Messrs. Beatty, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling, (London), Carnegie, Cockburn, Code, Colquhoun, Corby, Craig, (Glengarry), Craig, (Russell), Cumberland, Currie, Grahame, (York), Hays, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchett, Monteith, McCall, (Norfolk), Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott, (Grey), Secord, Smith, (Leeds), Strange, Tett, Wallis, Wigle, Wilson, Wood.—37.

NAYS—Barber, Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Fraser, Galbraith, Gow, McCallar, McKim, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Perry, Sexton, Sinclair, Springer, Trow, Williams, (Hamilton).—21.

The name of Mr. Smith of Kent was left out of the yeas, as he was not in the House, when the question was put.

Mr. BLAKE moved his third resolution, and said that if the public money was to be applied not for the public interest, but for political interest, the sooner they knew it the better.

Mr. CORBY—He said that they came here with every motive of independence, and were not to be bought or sold as the members of the Opposition were. He defended himself against a speech that had been made during his absence on the 5th of November by the hon. member for Prescott. He contended that the Opposition spent so much time in *blather* that they were most expensive. The member for Prescott preached too many sermons taking Bills for his texts, and he thought the member for Bruce was a good sort of a fellow—only he talked too much! But he, the speaker, did not come here like the howling bleather, who spoke against him, to make long speeches, or play the clown in a circus and jump Jim Crow; but he had the confidence of his constituency, and he intended going on in the right way supporting the Government.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—In the observations he made at Belleville he told the people that they were not indebted to the Government, but to the people's representatives for the new asylum.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Hamilton—Why was the institution moved from Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. CAMERON—Because it was in every way more available.

Mr. WILLIAMS—Had offered fifty acres of land himself on the floor of the House last year, and it was a most disgraceful act of a most dependent government.

Mr. McCALL, of Norfolk—Thought it was a great act of injustice in moving the institution on what appeared clearly to be political principles, and he would vote with the member for South Bruce.

Mr. COYNE gave a personal explanation as to some former remarks attributed to him respecting the causes for the removal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution from Hamilton.

Mr. FRASER spoke in favour of the condemning the removal of the institution.

Mr. SINCLAIR also declared himself in favour of the resolutions.

Attorney General MACDONALD said that when an hon. member set himself up in the House as its censor, he should have a reputation of his own. Hon. members opposite seemed to be greatly exercised about his speech at Brockville. He could assure them that he was more popular in that section of the country than he ever was. These gentlemen had nothing fairly to talk about and therefore kept raking up these abstract questions. The member for Hamilton voted last session for an amendment of the leader of the Opposition that the site of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum should be stated to the House before any sum was granted for its construction. If he believed them, as is now claimed, that he understood that Hamilton was the site selected, how came it that he did not reprove his leader, and vote against the amendment. So long as the Government believed that it had the confidence of the House and the country, and had no intimation to the contrary, it would remain where it was and do the best it could for the country. He moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Cameron, that all the words after "that" be expunged, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "This House recognises the judicious selection of the several sites on which the Government have caused to be erected the Provincial Institutions for which appropriations were made by this Legislature, and are of opinion that there is no cause shown for expressing any doubt that the same discretion in the future selection of sites will not fall to be observed."

Mr. McKELLAR thought that the speeches that had been made by the Atty.-General on this question were disgraceful, and only fit for a bar-room orator.

Mr. FERGUSON rose to order, as the Acts of the House ought not to be reflected on.

Mr. McKELLAR hoped that not a dollar would be allowed to be spent until they knew where it was to be spent.

Mr. CORBY wanted to know why all this howling about Belleville, wasn't it a very good place? He would stand upon his dignity (laughter) and defend Belleville. They needn't try to howl them down; for the institution was built, and they couldn't help it now (laughter)

Mr. COULTER thought that the Government had done well in scattering the institutions, and he thought the sites were well selected. He hoped that they had heard the last of these resolutions, and he was prepared to leave the selection of the sites to the Government.

Mr. FERGUSON said that the question was whether the sites selected by the Government were or were not suitable. He believed they were. The real opposition made was not on account of the selection, but because the Deaf and Dumb Asylum had been taken from the ambitious city of Hamilton.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was carried on the following vote:—

YEAS—Beatty, Boulter, Calvin, Cameron, Carling (London), Carnegie, Cockburn, Code, Colquhoun, Corby, Craig, (Glengarry), Craig, (Russell), Cumberland, Ferguson, Grahame, (York), Hays, Hooper, Lauder, Lount, Luton, Lyon, Macdonald, Matchet, Monteith, McCall, (Elgin), McGill, Read, Richards, Rykert, Scott, (Grey), Secord, Smith, (Leeds), Strange, Tett, Wallis, Wigle, Wilson, Wood.—38.

NAYS—Baxter, Blake, Boyd, Christie, Currie, Evans, Fitzsimmons, Fraser, Galbraith, Gow, McCall, (Norfolk), McKellar, McKim, McMurrich, Oliver, Pardee, Perry, Sexton, Sinclair, Springer, Trow, Williams, (Hamilton).—22.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

Ontario Legislature.

Special to THE TIMES.

TORONTO, December 8.

In Parliament yesterday Mr. Wood laid the estimates on the table.

The Financial Stamps Bill was postponed until Friday.

The Drainage Bill was passed through Committee.

The Bill regulating Indemnity to Members was read a third time and passed.

The Attorney General's Bills regulating the proceedings in Judges Chambers, and respecting the establishment of public fairs, were read a second time.

The House went into Committee on the School Bills, and made several amendments.

The House also went into Committee on the Tax Titles Bill. Mr. Blake objected to some of its provisions, as being retroactive. The Bill passed with slight amendments.

The House adjourned at 10:30.

New Comic Paper—Red River News.

Early yesterday morning two men in succession attempted to enter the Drill Shed. One was arrested by the sentry, and the other escaped. The one in custody gave his name as Harrison, and was discharged by the Magistrate. No explanation is given.

The *Dagger*, a comic sensational paper, is announced. The first number will appear about the end of this week.

The *Globe* special says: ST. PAUL, MINN., December 7.—A gentleman in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company publishes a statement that the reports regarding the course of the Hudson Bay authorities are false. They protested very strongly against the doings of Riel and others, and have repeatedly tried to impress upon the insurgents the advisability of withdrawing. It is difficult to ascertain reliably the number of men under arms. Many of them have returned to their usual occupations. The company know nothing of the conspiracy to capture Fort Garry, and were unprepared to meet it. Had Governor McTavish been in usual health the Fort would not have been taken.

MONTREAL.

Presentation—Holyday Observance.

Special to THE TIMES.

MONTREAL, December 8.

The Roman Catholics observed to-day as a holyday.

The river is rising.

The employees of the Canadian and National and American Express Companies have presented H. McEachern with a beautiful gold chain and pendant on his departure for the South for the benefit of his health.

A Protestant farmer was refused permission to sell a load of hay to-day on the hay market on account of the Immaculate Conception and meeting of the Œcumenical Council.

The dead body of a child was found at the corner of a new building in St. Henry-st.

A petition to the Legislature is being signed against the petition of tavern keepers for permission to keep open after nine o'clock.

QUEBEC.

The New Police Bill.

Special to THE TIMES.

QUEBEC, December 8.

The following resolutions were adopted at the City Council meeting last night upon the new Police Bill: That in the opinion of this Council the attempt of the Local Government to obtain patronage at the expense of the citizens in establishing a police force for Quebec, meets with the disapproval of the citizens of Quebec. The mover, in submitting the above resolution, denounced the Bill as being the most iniquitous that had ever been brought before a Parliament, and said that it was introduced only for the purpose of investing the Local Parliament with certain patronage and power, which the people had to pay for. The second resolution was as follows: That the three representatives in the Local Parliament for this city be requested to use their influence to hold exempt the city of Quebec from incurring any expense in the maintenance of the proposed Provincial Police force, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to each of the said members.

The proposed amendment to the city charter, imposing on proprietors the responsibility of all assessments, was reconsidered and rejected.

Services in all the Roman Catholic Churches are going on to-day for the Œcumenical Council.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Astonishing Discoveries of Gold in Nicaragua.

NORFOLK, VA., December 7.—The British steamer *East Indian* arrived here to-day from Aspinwall, Nov. 25th. She brings reports of rich gold discoveries in the district of Chontaleses, Nicaragua, by a party of Englishmen. The aggregate weight of nuggets already taken out is said to be about two hundred pounds.

Horrible Massacres by Blackfeet Indians

CHICAGO, December 7.—The Blackfeet Indians, who are very numerous in Montana territory, have left their reservations, organized into mounted parties, and are robbing and murdering white citizens in the most shocking and barbarous manner.

Boston Flour Mills Burned.

BOSTON, December, 8—The Boston flour mills were entirely destroyed by fire last night. A large quantity of wheat and flour was burned. The mills were owned by Marsh & Etting. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000.

A Denial of Hudson Bay Complicity.

CHICAGO, December, 8.—The reported complicity of the Hudson Bay Company in the Red River difficulty is denied in a despatch from St. Paul.

About six o'clock, on Monday evening, a man by the name of Earl, a workman of Mr. Rourke, soap chandler, Kingston, was walking along a staging in the ashery of the establishment, when he missed his footing, and fell from a height of about twelve feet, into a potash kettle full of cold lye. His collar bone was broken by striking upon the edge of the kettle, and he is otherwise fearfully injured from the effects of the lye.

CANADIAN.

The pilot lights between Montreal and Quebec have been put out until spring.

The County Court of the County of Wentworth begins its session on Tuesday next, December 14th.

The County of Wentworth is said to have profited by the suspension of the Royal Canadian Bank to the extent of $124.

The Welland Canal is about closed for the season. One propeller and schooner coming down, and will get through to-day. A good deal of ice is forming.

The contemplated railway from Glencoe to Buffalo is objected to because it will have the effect of making London the little a mere way station. Mr. McBeth says so.

Gov. Macdougall is said to favour a railway from Pembina to Fort Garry, and thence westward, confining the connection through British territory to Dawson's summer route of portage.

The man Dupont, who met with the horrible accident at Messrs. Pillon, Hersey & Co.'s rolling mills, on Saturday morning last, has died. The shock to the system was too great.

At a *post mortem* examination on the body of Sergeant Marshall of the commissariat staff, Quebec, who died suddenly on Saturday, poison was discovered and a letter to his wife revealed the fact that he had committed suicide.

On Sunday evening between 6:30 and 7:35 p.m., the residence of Mrs. Hector Davidson, Main street, Hamilton, was broken into, while Mrs. Davidson was absent at church, and $60 stolen from a trunk. No clue to the perpetrators remained.

Early on Sunday morning Mr. Decator's livery stable, on Ontario street, St. Catherines, was destroyed by fire. Seven horses and several buggies were burned. Loss $2,000. The adjoining property owned by Holmes & Greenwood was damaged to the extent of $500. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The first salmon seen in twenty years reappeared in the Eaton river, Eastern Townships, last summer. The river was once famous for this fish, and to protect them a fish way was constructed in the mill-dam below Cookshire the summer before last, which enabled them to increase.

The Quebec Government intend buying the Symes property, Mount Carmel-st., Quebec, for the purpose of erecting a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor. They are also, says the *Chronicle*, in communication with the Imperial Government, for the purpose of buying the Jesuit Barracks, to construct buildings thereon for the public departments.

The Montreal *Herald* says that the beavers say that the winter will be a mild one, other weather prophets having predicted a severe one. M. Heuze, a well known meteorologist, says that this year will be as cold as 1769, 1799, 1809, 1819, 1829, 1840 and 1859, when wine in France was frozen in the cellars. There were 49 days of unbroken frost, and the Seine, the Loire, and many other—rivers he omits to mention the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and Dnciper—were completely covered with ice.

We learn that P. Curran, Esq, the Dominion Fishery Warden, has lodged complaints against all the m